126 YEARS OLD

B or the chapter woulded by

CIRCULATION

APPEAL TO HUNTERS.

at how many will heed the advice he gives cannot be estimated, but certainly a timely bit of preventive mek that State Forester Hawes is do to the distribution of cards to the ing throughout the state and reid that any intentional or unal carelessness may be avoided. There is need of

to the hunter. He cannot fall to realise hat he would get precious little opporchance of getting out into the woods ivileges he must recognize his respontrouble or causing a fire in the house of and he must be alive to the that there are just as good reasons why he should not be the cause of any those on whose property he tres-

agers while boating.

Eyes in this state the forest fires owners every year. Not all of them are enventable, and it is not to be inferred that they are all due to hunters, There is a chance, however, for those who go out with dog and gun, and possibly pipe of care, that it may be established hunters are not the cause of woodfires. These who display such are going to experience a greater desire to go in search of game overbe put to excellent use. Hunters can appreciate the importance out their welcome.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

In the calling of the special session of congress for the 20th of this month, President Harding has done what he inwould do some time ago. It such prominence. means the gathering of the present con-means the gathering of the present con-means the gathering of the present con-like Jersey gets a new genator purely time there will be given opportunity for law, that Illinois on a referendum fa-devoting the time to setting in motion vors light wines and beer, that Massa-magnet in this world is some of those beautiful and well kept cemeteries of in which to deal with them.

One of the important matters for testred is the ship subsidy, which was ed because of the pressure of other ness. This is a proposition the sident has favored and it is to be exsted that he will give further indication of it when he comes to read his congress on the 20th. perns the future of our merchant marine, and unquestionably to a large siont the strength and effectiveness of he morehant marine will depend to a degree upon the attention that is siyen this idea. Ship subsidy is something that has not hitherto been roserded with favor, but we have gone brough a long to be remembered experadvocated and that cannot escape con-

anked to take up, in addition to the

what other matters concress will be appeal to take up, in addition to the manual constraints of the production of the way it is not usual large or tied of votine, buttered and the second six that products that it is a session at which the best possible use should be made of the six of the products and and delayed it is that it is a session at which the best possible use should be made of the six of the six of the products and the second six that it is a session at which the best possible use should be made of the six of th

the manner in which the premiership change in Great Britain was accepted. emboldened by the interpretation Kemal Pasha called for the removal of the allied forces, cut the cables leading to the British forces at Chanak and de-olared that those using the Dardanelles henceforth must get the permission of the nationalists.

feeler. Kemal wanted to see what position he stood in under the new condiin Lendon, and it didn't take to find out that the British were knuckling to his orders. Getting warning from Curzon that such a move was a challenge to Europe and that the other nations must stand with Great Britain in opposing it may have brough enment to the new Turkish lead At any rate he probably under stands now that whatever his deduc tions may have been over the premier-ship change it doesn't mean that there has been any disposition to weaken the nes

CONTROL AT WASHINGTON. In the uncertainty when some of th unexpected changes were brought about sibility that the control of the lowe couse of congress had been taken away by the democrats. It was a year when it was not always possible to judge by what had previously taken place, but from the completed returns it becomes evident that whatever may have been the indications of democratic control of the lower house such is completely renoved and the rapublicans will be in

control by a majority of eight. This is in keeping with what was ex pected. The unwieldly congress has een brought within bounds and party action should henceforth mean than it has in the past. It calls for and there will be better organization in next congress.

With the republican party retaining

control it means that the administration is left in a position to carry forward its program without the interruptions and handicaps of a divided conmatter of protection trol in congress. A small majority in inst woodland fires to the notice of the house doesn't offer the embarrass-ment that has been encountered by the large majority, which was so that difficulty was experienced in hold-ing them to administration policies. It ter that means much to others if in fact will mean that due care must be exer-it has no direct mometary value to the cised in the preparation of legislation. the consideration given to it and the ac line and handicapping that has been ex perienced with such a onesided congress as that now existing. There is of course a chance for the present body to act folds of others. In accepting such upon the disclosures which have been presented to it, but there cannot fail to which is the body affected by the election, that the mistakes of the 67th conshould be noted avoided when it gets down to business. The refusal of the present big re-

publican majority to respond to leadership in the carrying out of the addisturbing features throughout its existence. The election should teach the ob-

THE WET AND THE DRY.

The election results of Tuesday ar being studied for other reasons determine the republican or democratic majorities. There were numerou instances where the vote of the people was sought in regard to prohibition of me on those future occasions when the Volstead act, and while this indicates only state sentiment it neverthe less is bound to be reflected in wet and forester somes at a time when it dry efforts in behalf of national legisla-

tion in the future. By the defeat of Representative Vol-stead himself, it might have been regarded as a direct rebuke to the law that hears his name were it not the fact that he has been replaced by a congressman who is avowedly dryer than the man whose name has come into

ertain important measures which it chusetts on a referendum refused to enprobably be deemed wise to bring dorse an enforcement act passed by the to before congress for action at this legislature for the upholding of the Vol-me. It isn't to be supposed that the stead act. Neither is it possible to pass to weeks will be sufficient time in by the vote in Ohio in favor of the en-bich to dispose of them, but it is imertant that matters in congress he got- California where the latest figures indiunderway, given an early start and cate that the state has adopted a weste law to harmonize with the Volstead act.

What has been done in these states doesn't affect the Volstead law. That can only be done in congress, but it in dicates the efforts that are being made in behalf of modification, resentment at the conditions which exhit because forcement is difficult, and in some instances next to impossible, and makes it clear that the fight over prohibition can he expected to continue for some time

EDITORIAL NOTES. Armistics day, an anniversary of the signing of peace that means so much

collide once in a while but pedestrians

never run over anybody. The country has fixed it so that it cannot be said after next March that

the congress is too onesided.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

Armistice Day: Its Significance. When the time comes for making the final estimate of America's participation in the World war, one of the outstanding fea-tures will be our departure from the tra-ditional policy of non-interference with European matters. As the years went by we increasingly felt the wisdom of keeping ourselves aloof from the petty and almost constant strifes of the Old world. From Washington to Wilson was this policy followed. But there was nothing in the constitution, nor in the policy it-self, that forbade any departure from it f circumstances arose that would justify it. Consequently there was no contradic-tion in our attitude, nor any infringement upon our previous action, when in 1917 we joined the aliles to put down a foe who had his eye fixed on New York just as truly as he did on Paris or London. It is one of the clearest instances of all human history where one nation united with other nations in fighting a common enemy for the single purpose of self-

Armistice Day: Its Humanity. As was to be expected, the United States was severely criticised in certain quarters for throwing its power in behalf of the en-tente. Apart from the criminal aggressors, no voice has been raised against the unselfish, humanitarian spirit of our action. It is the unfortunate testimony of the past, where several nations hav fought against a common foe, when vio bling over the spoils. When we joined the allies we did not expect to add one inch of the enemy's ground to our terri-tory. We did not present an enormous reparation bill, even though our expense were enormous. We simply could not se western Europe overrun with an alien people, without one vestige of justifica-tion. It was simply the act of a big strong boy standing up and defending his smaller and weaker brother. In this light will impartial history view our participation in the World war, and merited emphasis will be put on the humanity our action in so doing.

Armistice Day: Its Previousness. It i the general consensus of intelligent opin-ion that the allies were a little too hasty in calling for a cessation of fighting. But we can easily see and appreciate their viewpoint. France was indeed bled viewpoint. France was indeed bled white; England had made her last stand with back to the Channel; all parties concerned were heartily sick of bloodshed, of which they had seen so much for four years. They can be partioned if they made a strategic blunder. But as we look at the consequences after the smoke of battle has died away, and see the defiant, unrepentant attitude of the enemy, the question naturally arises if the victory would not have been more decisive if the armistice had been signed subdued, than upon French soil. In that case it probably would have settled for-ever the question of a second attack. As it now is, nothing but shek of resources prevents another slaughter.

Armistice Day: Its Cost. Here I refer only to its smallest item, that of material wastage. There is no use in trying to burden our minds with figures so colossal that they mean nothing to us. When each of the nations spent money running up into the billions, we are only dazed in trying to comprehend the awful wastefulness of war. We feel it a little more keenly in the almost bankrupt condition of every European state. If com-pelled to pay its debts, Great Britain alone would have the appearance of sol-vency. And Great Britain is so near the edge of the precipice that she is afraid to look over. When we think of the numthe tremendous addition given to taxpayers already heavily burdened; the rigid economy that must be practiced by the people at large; the vast amount of suffering that comes to the poorer classes because of lack of employment, this willgive some idea of the dragons that follow

the wake of war. Armistice Day: Its Pathos. To how many is this day nothing more than the record of tears and heartaches? The re-currence of each successive Nov. 11 tends to reopen a wound that will only partially heal. The day puts peculiar emphasis upon the vacant chair. Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters are brought again into living fellowship with that bright, strong, manly lad, the joy and life of the home, who is now sleeping beneath the popples of Flanders. Multi-ply this case by the million and it will ie of Armistice day that France where the lads in our American expeditionary force is sleeping in their graves of honor. But when one thinks how many homes are thus joined to France, we feel what has thus been cemested together by the blood of heroes will never be parted by the cruel hand of

disappointed hopes and alighted ambi-tions. When he enligted, the boy had in mind a life work of skilled handleraft, but there is now no hand for the work. Another, with one or both legs game, must do something less strenuous than his ambition marked out before the war. We feel the rank injustice of war when these boys must depend on selling small wares from house to house. Others were shell-should and somehow are not the same as they were. The greatest tragedy of all is the profiteer who faltened on the blood of souls. It is terrible to loss a limb in war; it is much werse to lose

GOING AHEAD WITH MUSCLE SHOALS DAM.

The roar of construction work on the great Wilson dam at Muscle Shoals is sounding again through the valleys and over the hills along the Tennesses river. The federal government has stepped in to rescue from possible decay the spectacular wartime nitrate and power projects, which sprang up almost over night, involve in the building of what will be ti in the building of what will be the world's largest water-power dam.
United States army engineers, who
have been furnished \$8,100,000 in con-

gressional appropriations, are once more proceeding with the work of harnessing the mighty water of the Tennessee under a government pro-gramme which provides for the com-pletion of the dam, the installation of machinery, and the furnishing of electrical "juice" by the late winter of 1925 or the early spring of 1926. This programme is so definite that the army appropriation bill to be introduced in Congress Dec. 4 will control tain an item making available \$7,500,-900 additional for the work for the fiscal year 1923-24. They will require \$7,400,000 more after that, for the following facal year, before they will have, a finished job at the dam and power house, and it will be ready to turn the switches that send out the electrical current.

The army engineer dam builders do not vex themselves with the question of what will become of the electrical of what will become of the electrical energy to be harnessed from the waters of the Tennessee, sometimes swollen, angry, turbid. To the army engineer dam builder it makes no difference whether nitrates are made here; whether fertilizer is made here; whether the Tennessee River moves the street cars in distant New Orleans whether it drains the swamps of Flor-ida with cheap power. He does not concern himself with the question of whether a woman with an up-to-date electric hair-curling iron in Mobile is to benefit, or whether the farmer in Mississippi, Tennessee or Alabama is to light his premises, pump his water, or drive his machinery with the elec-trical energy to come from harness-ing of the waters. Questions such as whether Chattanooga, Memphis, Pensacola, or other communities shall use electrical energy from the Tennessee finally for cheap power for manufac turing purposes are questions which give the army engineer dam builder

no concern whatever. All these army men have known o cared is that they have been halted in their work since April 15, 1921, by lack of money, when the dam was or completed. The armistice had Appropriation had dribbled for third come. Appropriation had dribbled for a while, then stopped completely. Armed sentries faded from the picture of the great work. The dam builders were obliged to turn their backs on their war-time picture of furnishing ni rates for explosives for the army in France by means of the water power of the Tennesses, which had called into being the plans for the dam. For a time it seemed as if the great dam

vere asleep. But now an awakening has come in these early days of November, and at the hands of the same men, the army engineers. Their picture now is one of peace, with about twelve hun-dred men at work on the dam today, soon two thousand to be swarming over the works, and the call going out for a small group of able assistant engineers.

The music of the noisy rock crush ers, the toot-toot of the locomotives hauling sand and gravel, and the pleasant control bells of the boats towing barges in the river, are making a harmony of peace-time efficiency, un-der which the builders expect to carry out their programme of a finished to not later than the spring of 1926 with time than two thousand to do the world four thousand at a time were required to do under war-time conditions.

to European soil and no one dares to shoo him off. What have we gained? The growl of a continent because the mort What have we gained? The gages we hold are so big.

SUNDAY MORNING TALK A GLORIOUS PROMISE.

will be as the dew unto Israel, olive tree, Hosea 14.5, 6. We find here one of God's richest promises to those who repent and turn to Him. We also have a beautiful picture of those who have been restored to His favor. First God promises to "be as the dew" unto those who cease their wanderings and some to Him. The dew falls so copious-ly in the East it looks like a small showwill never be parted by the cruel hand of war.

Armistice Day: Its Tragedy. As an aftermath of the war we see something in our midst benides pathes in the form which otherwise would die. Thus God of memory of the brave who have gone. It is the tragedy of many who are living shall be poured out upon them with new who are just as truly victims of war as life. Then growth will be seen, "He shall those who perished. The armiess sleeve grow as the lily." There is no plant and the crutch recall the days of Verdun more productive than the lily, one bulb and The Marne. Is this instance the will produce an abundance of builts in tragedy is a living one, and it means disappointed hopes and highted ambitions. When he endisted, the boy had in mind a life work of skilled handleraft, but there is now no hand for the work. flamming red. Soldmon in all his glory, could not vie with the rainment of the llly, for it comes in all the varied tints of the rainbow.

Although the lily grows and possesses unrivaled loveliness, it soon fades; therefore the promise extends further and says: "He shall cast forth his roots like Lebanon." The cedar is a large, noble evergreen, the roots of which are not only spread out in all directions, but deep down, so it cannot be plucked up. one's conscience.

Armistice Bay: Its Triumahs. Some glery attaches to Nov. 11 in spite of the roots of a tree, as a general thing, plery attaches to Nov. 11 in spite of the roots of a tree, as a general thing the roots of a tree.

Sheffield, Tuscumbia and Florence Sheffield. Tuscumbia and Florence, Ala., had large populations for cities like these during the war. Sheffield ilone had 40.000 residents, while the nitrate plants were being built. Men lept in tents in the city streets and ere glad of any sort of a chance to est. Today Sheffield is presumed to ave a population of about eight thoughd. During the war Florence houses. and During the war Florence housed 5,000 people. Today has been reduced accordingly in size. In war days the government had a pay-roll of 55,000 men housed in and around these three cities. But Florence, today, there is no great influx of people because of the building of the dam, nor will there be on account of that construction work.

The men at work today are being paid at the base rate of \$2.50 per day but, as this is a government pay-roll, and congress has granted a bonus to government workers, they actually re-ceive about \$3.20 per man per day ayerage. This means an expenditure of about \$4,000 per day for labor. But cement, lumber, coal, re-inforcing steel and other materials are being chased, eating into the appropriat All the big machinery for the elec-

long ago. This big machinery, technically described as four units, each consisting of 39,000 horse-power turbines, capable of generating all together 120,000 horse-power, is on the ground, ready to be installed. So far as construction machinery is concern-ed, there is equipment of that character on the dam works which has been inventoried at \$5,000,000, therefore, nothing in that line, the exception of a tow-boat, has been needed, and that has just been bought. Colonel W. J. Barden, corps of en-gineers, United States army, is in charge of the dam builders. He has been able to retain during the idle period a small nucleus of the civilian engineering force and is now searching for a few more high-class engineers but is unable to locate them, probably for the reason that the ernment does not pay very high aries to skilled technical men. work of building the dam, under Col-onel Barden, is divided into two parts, One consists of control of the dam proper, which is a little more half the distance across the river, and s known an construction division number one, Lleutenant Colonel Wheks. United States engineers is in charge of that and is also in charge of the engineering staff of the office. The other part consists of construc-The other part consists of constitution division number two, which includes the work of the power house, and that is in charge of Major John S. Butler, United States engineers. S. Butler, United States engineers. Captain Ralph Millis, United States engineers, has just been added to the staff, and he is in charge of ac-

counting and disbursing.
The work will go on all through The work will go on all through the winter under the programme, be-cause there usually is no ice worth speaking of in the Tennessee. There speaking of in the Tennessee. There was something in the nature of an ice-jam at Muscle Shoals in 1917 and 1918, but, as a rule, the winters are open. Aside from weather questions, however, the dam builders are finding a problem in the supply of concrete aggregate to use a technical term. term, consisting of sand and grayel.

This is obtained by dredging in the river nine miles below Florence. It must be placed on barges and towed up to the dock at Florence. During low water the channel is not deep enough to permit of bringing up filled barges.

But this problem, like all others, being conquered, and the dam builders expect to finish the foundation work in the north channel by Jan. 1, 1922. They expect to finish the same work in the court in the same work. in the north channel by Jan. 1, 1923. They expect to finish the same work in the south channel by Jan. 1, 1824. They expect to close the openings under the dam and create the "pool" by Jan. 1, 1825, or not later than the spring of that year. This "pool" as engineers modestly describe it. will in reality, be a heautiful lake eighteen miles long, formed by the water backed up by the dam. Finally they expect to install the electrical current ready during the late winter of 1825 or the early spring of 1926.

The construction plant, cofferdams

The construction plant, cofferdams and temporary structures were depreciating at the rate of approximately \$400.000 a year, until \$8.100.000 became shall grow as the illy, and cast forth his available at the hands of Congress roots as Lebanon. His branches shall in September and on Oct. 1. All that deterioration has been stopped, new work has begun and the army engineer dam buildens are singing the song of peace. If they were naval officers they would probably describe themthey would probably describe them-selves as being "equipped with chart and sailing directions and preceeding full speed ahead."

Today's Anniversaries

1778-A body of British, Tories and Indlans attacked Fort Allen, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Napoleon issued a decree restricting the trade of Holland, by which the commerce of that country was totally destroyed.

Gen. Heplamin McCulloch, noted Confederate commander, born in Rutherford county, Tenn. Killed at Battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.

1862.
 1851—Dr. Andrew Wylle, first president of Indiana College, died at Bloomington, Ind. Born at Washington, Pa., April 12, 1782.
 1872—The General Assembly of France net at Versailles for the election of a president.

a president.

President Harrison issued a preclemation admitting Washington inte the Union as the ferty-second 1916—The Duke of Devonshire was in-stalled as Governor-General of

Canada German envoys signed the Allied afmistice terms at Seniis. -America's Unknown Soldier was buried at Arlington. Ulater re-jected Lloyd George's Iriah propos-

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

of the United States shipping beard, and later us the successor of Francin K. Lane as secretary of the interior in President Wilson's cabinet. Prior to entering the federal service Kr. Payre had been prominent and servicesble in Chicago in organising the machinery for taking the first draft. His knowledge of railroading, on its legal side, was gained while he was serving as general counsel for the Chicago Great Western Railway. After joining the shipping board he aided that organization in its complex duties, and, on occasion, left washington to settle disputes where a high class mediator was needed. Mr. Payre has a high standing in the legal prefession, and high standing in the legal profession, and has been on the bench of the Illinois au-

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90 MAIN STREET

Teday's Birthdays

King Victor Emmanuel III. who has displayed great tact in handling the critical situation in Italy, born 53 years

sandor to Chile, born at Logi, N. Y., 55 years ago today. Dr. Maylon J. Britain, the new president of the Georgia School of Technology, born in Wilkes county, Ga. 57

ogy, born in Wilkes county, Ga., 57 years ago today.

Samuel Insuil, the executive head of public utility enterprises in 15 states of the middle west, born in London England, 63 years ago today.

Walter J. Margawille, infielder of the Pittsburgh National League baseball team, born at Springfield. Mass., 30 years ago today. years ago today.

Stories That Recall Others

Edna is six and being much impressed by the affairs of the world about her she is quick to play her part. Hearing the next door neighbor administering a whip-ping which was causing the neighbor's girl to cry vociferously. Edna hurried to "It is terrible, mother," she said, "the way Mrs. X whips her little girl. I am just going to write her a monotonous letter."

"Fry' Was Make of Dish

It is the habit of our minds never to think of the thorns until we are paying for the roses.

TESTED WERE CONDEMNED The number of cattle condemned in this state for tuberculosis in October was approximately five per cent. of those tested. Out of 2246 tested the number killed was 146. The number quarantined was Maude Adams, who is reported to be five. This is shown in the monthly report of the commissioner on domestic animals. The number imported for dairy and breeding nurposes was 700 of which and breeding purposes was 700, of which 484 were retested and only seven reacted. immediate slaughter, 788 were brought into the state. The number of accredited herd certificates issued wa eight for 140 head of cattle, while of ficial tuberculin tested certificates were given to 11 owners of 298 cattle. Pirel lested certificates were given to 43 owners

of 852 cattle. ered during the months. Treatment for hog cholers was given to 574 hogs. The number of dogs captured was \$52, of which 220 were killed and 27 reds ed. There were 39 prosecutions for vi-olations of the dog laws, while com-plaints investigated were 518. There were no cases of subject during the month.

on when his wife is putting up preserves. Self-preservation is the first law of

SAFE FAT REDUCTION

Reduce, reduce, reduce, is the slogan of all fat people. Get thin, be alim, is the ery of fashion and society. And the over-fat wring their hands in mortification and and greater the same frailty, used in baking and she used it for a time or two after the marriage. A time came, however, when a fried dish was on the menu, and she used the present. She placed cool milk in the dish and over the flame she set it. Of course, the dish cracked and broke.

"Well, it said 'fry' on the bottom," she said, explaining the secident to her husband that evening.

"That's the name of the make, not what the dish should be used for," he said with a bit of scorn in his voice.

It is the habit of our said to the property of the property



LEST WE FORGET THOSE WHO MADE IT POSSIBLE

OBAY - ARMISTICE DAY - the fearth anniversary of the close of the greatest way pression of our appreciation, gratitude and deep respect to these where herelam, valer and sacrifice brought Victery. Bence and Security. And to these valiant de-,

Senders of our country wh made the supreme sacrifice let us way-"Rest in Peace" for you made it possible.



135-143 Main Street (Est. 1872) Norwich, Co